development has not been satisfactory. In Western Ukraine small mills continued to operate with an output in 1932 of about 4 million t flour (and 170 000 t barley groats). 256

The oil industry manufactured native products and is best developed in the Kuban area. In 1934, 90 000 t oil were produced, and in Dnipro-Ukraine 58 000 t = about 40 % of the total production for USSR. Large oil plants have been constructed since then in Slovjanske, Dnipropetrovske and Krasnodar. 258

More than ¾ of the canned food required for the whole of Russia was produced in Ukraine. There are plans for a large-scale development of this industry. 255

Breweries and distilleries are not yet developed; out of a total number of 225 distilleries, 151 are in Galicia, but they supplied about 40 % of the Soviet production before the first Five-Year Plan. 274

There were about 80 tobacco factories before World War I, with an output of 9 000 t; in 1927/28 there were only 26 factories which produced more than 20 milliard cigarettes, i. e. 360 000 t = 36 — 54 % of the production for USSR. 277

10. Other Branches of Industry

Slate production in Ukraine increased from 2 000 t in 1913 to 14 500 t in 1931; the raw material was manufactured in two plants in Zavalla and Mariupil. 339

A highly developed cement industry in Novorossijske (10 plants) used to produce 633 000 t annually. In 1934, 5 of the plants there produced 1 million t, and with Dnipro-Ukraine 1.5 million t = 45 % of the total production of USSR. Ukraine must come eight in world production. In Dnipro-Ukraine and North Caucasia in the same year, 940 000 t of fire-proof earthenware and dinas bricks were produced, 924 000 t lime, 220 000 t chalk, 207 000 t alabaster and 37 000 t gypsum.

Excellent kaolin is found in Dnipro-Ukraine. In 1913 34 400 t and in 1931, 78 500 t were produced. In 1928 the 11 porcelaine factories in the country had an output of 18 700 t (¼ of total 323

7:Bregy & Obolensky H-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RD1 Ukraine RD1

339 To finish with heavy industries, let us still mention the production of building materials—600,000 tons of cement (in the region of the Sea of Azov) and 1 milliard of bricks are annually manufactured in the Ukraine.

258 As for light industry, it is that of food production which occupies the first place.

257 The sugar industry of the whole of Russia is to be found almost entirely in the Ukraine. 12,000,000 quintals of crystallized sugar and 4,000,000 quintals of refined sugar can be produced here annually.

256 The milling industry also occupies an important place. Very important mills, many of which are supplied with highly perfected means of sifting and straining, specialized in the manufacture of fine flours for export before the last war. This industry is concentrated in the ports or in the towns near these or near river ports and in the surroundings of important railway junctions of the southern region. This industry represents 35 per cent of the whole milling industry of the Union and produces, despite the fact that it is not working at full pressure, 2,500,000 tons of wheat flour per annum.

249 The oil mills of the Ukraine produce 40,000 tons of sunflower oil, 3000 tons of linseed oil, and 3000 tons of mustard oil.

274 70 per cent of the alcohol distilleries of the Soviet Union are also in the Ukraine, manufacturing all types of alcohol: from corn, for drinks such as vodka and other liqueurs, and from potatoes, for the dye industry, for pharmaceutical products, and for perfumery.

277 The very important tobacco industry is distributed throughout the great centres of the territory.

255 As for the production of tinned foods, 78 per cent of the production of the Union originates from the Ukraine. Important quantities of vegetables (especially of tomatoes) and of fruit are tinned and exported from the territory.

7:Bregy & Obolensky H-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RD1 Ukraine RD1

The possibilities of the development of this industry are enormous. The excellent quality of the vegetables and fruits and the big supplies of fish at the mouth of the Dnieper would have been able to give this industry a great importance, but in this respect the Soviet Government has shown especial incompetence.

Light industry in the exact sense of the word is relatively little developed in the Ukraine. Apart from a few saw mills, soap factories, skin and leather works, furniture works, perfumeries, and porcelain factories, there is little which would attract our attention. We will limit ourselves to simply mentioning them. One cannot really speak of a textile industry. The whole Ukraine has only three factories and only produces 3 per cent of the textiles manufactured in Russia.

If agriculture is in a state of curtailment since the appearance of the Soviet regime, if neither light industry nor the means of communication have made any progress (which is equivalent to an absence of progress), the production of minerals and the metal industry show great development, especially since 1932, to which must be added the construction of the *Dnieprogues*.

This progress is not only manifested by the increase of production, but by the centralization of the metal industry in the districts in which the raw materials are extracted. Before the last war the Ukraine was a country of a great surplus of corn, iron, and coal. To-day the surplus of her production is represented by manufactured metal goods and in this her economic potential is found to be radically changed.

The displacement and the development of the industrial potential of the Ukraine ought to have resulted in the increased welfare of her population. Nothing like that has been achieved.

Neither the aim nor the object of this book allow us